REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period April 29, 2006 Through September 6, 2007



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE BELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period April 29, 2006 Through September 6, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for Bell County Sheriff for the period April 29, 2006 through September 6, 2007. We have issued an unqualified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

Financial Condition:

The Sheriff collected taxes of \$5,216,207 for the districts for 2006 taxes, retaining commissions of \$196,896 to operate the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff distributed taxes of \$4,999,092 to the districts for 2006 Taxes. Taxes of \$54 are due to the districts from the Sheriff and refunds of \$9,013 are due to the Sheriff from the taxing districts.

Report Comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive
Honorable Bruce Bennett, Bell County Sheriff
Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the Bell County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period April 29, 2006 through September 6, 2007. This tax settlement is the responsibility of the Bell County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Bell County Sheriff's taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period April 29, 2006 through September 6, 2007, in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated February 18, 2008 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive
Honorable Bruce Bennett, Bell County Sheriff
Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

February 18, 2008

BELL COUNTY BRUCE BENNETT, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period April 29, 2006 Through September 6, 2007

				Special				
Charges	Cou	unty Taxes	Tax	ing Districts	Sc	hool Taxes	St	ate Taxes
Real Estate	\$	678,392	\$	705,100	\$	1,121,377	\$	683,73
Tangible Personal Property		165,631		125,045		252,164		377,40
Fire Protection		3,208		Ź		,		,
Increases Through Exonerations		229		230		642		27
Franchise Taxes		172,135		145,161		436,804		
Additional Billings		8		6		22		2
Oil Property Taxes		3,456		3,592		11,838		3,48
Gas Property Taxes		85,707		89,071		293,545		86,38
Limestone, Sand and								
Mineral Reserves		380		395		1,300		38
Penalties		8,577		8,336		17,585		11,15
Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt		7		17		10		
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff		1,117,730		1,076,953		2,135,287		1,162,84
<u>Credits</u>								
Exonerations		8,345		8,439		18,142		8,93
Discounts		13,954		13,712		23,933		16,89
Delinquents:								
Real Estate		27,964		29,011		55,738		28,13
Tangible Personal Property		2,566		1,929		2,787		4,06
Franchise Taxes		3,467		3,240		5,351		
Total Credits		56,296		56,331		105,951		58,02
Taxes Collected		1,061,434		1,020,622		2,029,336		1,104,81
Less: Commissions (a)		45,398		43,376		60,880		47,24
Taxes Due		1,016,036		977,246		1,968,456		1,057,57
Taxes Paid		1,016,078		972,490		1,970,056		1,040,46
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)		6,085		4,710		1,118		17,26
Due Districts or								
(Refunds Due Sheriff)								
as of Completion of Fieldwork	\$	(6,127)	\$	46	\$	(2,718)	\$	(16
(a) (b) and (c) See Next Page				(b)		(c)		

(a), (b), and (c) See Next Page

BELL COUNTY BRUCE BENNETT, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES For The Period April 29, 2006 Through September 6, 2007 (Continued)

(a) Commissions:

10% on \$ 10,000 4.25% on \$ 3,176,871 3% on \$ 2,029,336

(b) Special Taxing Districts:

Library District \$ 52 Health District 2 Solid Waste (8)

Due Districts or

(Refund Due Sheriff) \$ 46

(c) School Districts:

Common School \$ (2,714)
Graded School (4)

Refunds Due Sheriff \$ (2,718)

BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 6, 2007

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

Note 2. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

BELL COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT September 6, 2007 (Continued)

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of September 6, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 3. Tax Collection Period

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2006. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the year ended June 30, 2007. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was November 16, 2006 through September 6, 2007.

Note 4. Interest Income

The Bell County Sheriff earned \$802 as interest income on 2006 taxes. As of February 18, 2008, the Sheriff owed interest of \$303 to the school districts and \$499 to his fee account.

Note 5. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Bell County Sheriff collected \$34,196 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.430(3). This amount was used to operate the Sheriff's office. As of February 18, 2008, the Sheriff owed \$16.445 in 10% add-on fees to his fee account.

Note 6. Advertising Costs And Fees

The Bell County Sheriff collected \$4,175 of advertising costs and \$4,120 of advertising fees allowed by KRS 424.330(1) and KRS 134.440(2). The Sheriff distributed the advertising costs to the county as required by statute, and the advertising fees were used to operate the Sheriff's office.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Albey Brock, Bell County Judge/Executive Honorable Bruce Bennett, Bell County Sheriff Members of the Bell County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the Bell County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period April 29, 2006 through September 6, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated February 18, 2008. The Sheriff prepares his financial statement in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Bell County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bell County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bell County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting which is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bell County Sheriff's Settlement – 2006 Taxes for the period April 29, 2006 through September 6, 2007 is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Bell County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Bell County Fiscal Court, and the Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

February 18, 2008



BELL COUNTY BRUCE BENNETT, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Period April 29, 2006 Through September 6, 2007

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

The Sheriff's office has a lack of adequate segregation of duties over receipts and disbursements. During our assessment of the Sheriff's internal control structure we noted one employee's duties included accepting tax payments, recording taxes paid, preparing monthly tax reports, and reconciling the bank account with limited oversight of these activities. In order to achieve a proper segregation of duties, related activities should be assigned to different individuals or compensating controls should be implemented to offset the lack of adequate segregation of duties. We recommend the following segregation of duties or compensating controls be implemented to offset this internal control weakness.

- The Sheriff should frequently compare daily bank deposits, daily checkout sheets, and daily tax reports. Any differences should be reconciled. The Sheriff could document this by initialing the bank deposit, daily checkout sheet, and daily tax report.
- The Sheriff should rotate the employee responsible for entering paid tax bills in the computer. The employee responsible for entering this information could be randomly determined without the employee's prior knowledge.
- The Sheriff should compare monthly tax reports and disbursements to a deposit listing. Any differences should be reconciled. The Sheriff could document this by initialing the listing of deposits.
- The Sheriff should require an employee that does not accept tax payments to prepare the bank reconciliation. The Sheriff should compare the bank reconciliation to the balance in the checkbook and any differences should be reconciled. The Sheriff could document this by initialing the bank reconciliation and the balance in the checkbook.

Sheriff's Response: Will make every effort to comply with limited staff.